

splendor or magnificence. In hard times every man is compelled to confine his expenses, within the limits of his income—to retrench what is useless, and to diminish what is necessary to a scale of the strictest economy. These observations have been rendered so familiar within three or four years, as to require no minute illustration. Experience has been a woeful teacher all that time.

But the greatest evil is, that the mal-administration which produces present distress, will have a permanent operation. The different species of national industry, which are falling, one after another, before the ruthless policy of the factionists, who have degraded and ruined us, are falling, generally speaking, never to rise again. Every month and every year, rival productions are fomented and brought to market, under circumstances of preference, which will sink our own. Nor can we plausibly feign any cause of complaint. Who can blame the British, if they prefer to ours, their own grain, cotton, rice, indigo, wood, tobacco, or the same articles from their allies? Except grain, we have completely lost the markets, which received these articles, through the emulation, which we have not only encouraged but compelled. To use the expressive language of a deceased statesman, we have acted "as if the world were fed or starved as we listed—when we opened our hand, we diffused plenty among mankind—when we closed it, they pined and died." This unfortunately has been detected, by the experiments we have instituted ourselves, to be nothing more than a magic spell, and has therefore lost its potency. It has been found, that the irreversible law of mutual dependence among nations, suffers no special exception in our favor; that we are not like the ancient Jews, favored with a privilege to tread upon the necks of others; but, that in spite of self-love, when we mistake our prerogatives and arrogantly assume ideal rank and superiority, we are, like other mortals, directly led to a lower station than is our own. Had we encouraged the delusion, which enriched us, and rendered us not only so self-important, but which imposed an ideal dominion over those whose interests were in collision with our own, future generations would not have to suffer for the folly of the spurious statesmen, who call themselves patriots, but who will be branded through all future ages, as impostors or traitors, if their own insignificance does not sink their names into oblivion, and leave the ruin alone to be deplored, without the preposterous trophy of the barbarous conquerors who achieved it.

From the PHILADELPHIA REGISTER.

LITERARY NOTICE.—Lately published, *Christian Researches in Asia*, by the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, D. D.—To which are added, *The Eras of Light*; being two discourses preached before the University of Cambridge, (E.) on Commencement Sunday July 1, 1810. And a *Sermon* preached before the Society for Missions to Africa and the East, at their tenth anniversary, July 12, 1810; by the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, D. D. late vice provost of the college of Fort William, in Bengal; author of the *Sermon*, entitled the "Star in the East."

The following notice of the work is extracted from the *Christian Observer* of April last:—

"Of these Sermons, (that preached before the Mission Society to Africa and the East,) we have already given some account; (See vol. for 1810, page 579.) Of the other two, it may be enough to say, that they are not unworthy of their author's fame. They are occupied with the same important object which has given so general an interest to his former publications—the diffusion of evangelical light throughout the world.

"But much as we have been interested by these sermons, we felt a much livelier interest excited by the account which follows them of the author's *Christian Researches in Asia*. We should be afraid of appearing extravagant to our readers, were we to say all that we think respecting the importance of this work. But we wish them to judge for themselves, whether we exceed the bounds of moderation, when we rate its value above that of any work connected with our oriental empire, which we have yet seen. We speak of its value, we have no eye to its merits as a composition; although in that view, every thing which proceeds from the pen of our author must be respectable; but to the stupendous magnitude and infinite moment of the subject of which it treats, the means of establishing the empire of Jesus Christ and diffusing the light of his gospel over perhaps four hundred millions of human beings, who now "sit in darkness." It has to do, not merely with the millions of India who are subjected to our government, and who therefore have a sort of filial claim on our regard; but with the hundreds of millions in Asia, who are united to us by social ties more or less binding; to whose shores we have easy access; and who seem to demand from our compassion the light of life. Nor does it merely press upon us our obligations to these countless multitudes, but it points out especially how those momentous obligations are to be fulfilled."

The whole profits of the edition will be devoted to missionary purposes.

PRINTING,
IN ALL ITS VARIETY,
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

ALEXANDRIA DAILY GAZETTE

"TO SHEW
THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME
HIS FORM AND PRESSURE."

SATURDAY MORNING, October 19.

If the United States should not be well furnished with roads and canals, it will certainly not be owing to the want of projects for the purpose. In addition to the Lottery Scheme, which we have heretofore noticed, we are now presented with another, equally new and plausible.

From the National Intelligencer.

"In a period of peace one half the time of a soldier will suffice for military duty. Let the residue be devoted to making roads and canals. This will produce a new era in the military character. It will no longer be held in disrepute. The positive, palpable and extensive benefits conferred on society, even during a period of peace by the army, will render it an object of esteem; it will do more; by enuring the soldier to habits of industry, it will render him more virtuous and worthy of confidence. He will still be engaged in the discharge of some of the most important duties of the citizen. He will produce as much as he consumes; and the expense of the establishment will be no longer inveighed against as among the greatest evils of government."

When Roger Griswold, Esq. was elected Governor of Connecticut, the Democrats had the effrontery to claim him as one of their partisans. From our knowledge of Mr. Griswold's talents and patriotism, we could not persuade ourselves that he would stoop to an association so disgraceful. The Speech which he has lately delivered to the General Assembly, proves that our opinion was well founded, and that he despises the folly of our democratic rulers as heartily as ever. The following is an

EXTRACT:

"Whilst our trade is so extensively plundered by foreign nations, it would have afforded great satisfaction to reflect, that no part of our commercial embarrassments had arisen from the measures of our own Government. But we have to regret that the restrictive laws of the Union still remain in force, and without essentially affecting foreign nations are aggravating the evils which their injustice has produced, and are felt with peculiar severity by the commercial and other important interests of this State. It is however to be presumed that the advocates of that system must before this time, have become satisfied that the measure originated from mistaken views of the public interest, and that the national Legislature will abandon it, at the approaching session of Congress. Intelligent men, however, will perceive that our public concerns require something more, than a repeal of particular obnoxious laws.—It has been our misfortune to pursue a policy which has rendered us contemptible in the view of foreign nations, and we are treated as a people, who are ready to submit to every indignity, which interest or caprice may impose upon us.—It cannot however be too late to retrieve the national honor, and we ought to expect, that our public councils will find, that a manly, impartial and decided course of measures has now become indispensable—such a course as shall satisfy foreign nations, that whilst we desire peace, we have the means and the spirit to repel aggression."

The School Fund belonging to the state of Connecticut amounted on the 14th instant to 1,201,065 dollars 83 cents. So much for Federal management in the "land of steady habits."

COMMUNICATION,

MR. PRINTER,

It appears that the Intelligencer's scheme of a "National Lottery," is properly reprobated by some of the Democratic Editors, on the score of unconstitutionality. But as a theoretical scheme, having for its object the welfare of the nation, I should think it liable to some other exceptions.

The proper application of the money thus raised, would be a far more difficult task than that of raising it. To apply it directly to the purposes of agriculture, would answer little purpose, other than giving one particular part of the country a preference over the other.—To apply it indirectly, that is, in paving roads and cutting canals, to give our citizens a ready conveyance of their produce to market, would be highly beneficial; provided they had as free a passage from as to these places. But partial laws, for the benefit of one part of the community, while the others are unaided and unprotected, is like a doctor's applying a cataplasm to one part of the human body, while the circulation of the blood is stopped throughout the system.

Why should agriculture be encouraged, while produce can have no market? It would be accumulating an unnecessary stock in the hands of the farmer, which he would not possibly find a vent for. The inhabitants of this

country, scattered as they are over an immense territory, cannot work up, or find use for all the raw materials which they can produce, or consume all the grain which they can raise.—The encouraging them to raise more, would only be an encouragement for waste.

As long as a farmer can find a ready sale and good market for what his industry will produce, it is encouragement enough. But stop this vent, and the disorder is without remedy. Any encouragement which could be given by means of lotteries, premiums, &c. would be like a drop in the ocean—it would give no spur to the general spirit of industry. Let our merchants have the privilege of carrying the surplus produce of the country where they think proper, and it will supercede the necessity or even utility of a national lottery; for where a market is opened, the people will find the way to get to it, and open roads themselves. No further encouragement need be given than that of a good price.

It would have been more reasonable had the proposer of the lottery for the encouragement of agriculture, varied it in such a way as to read "for the purpose of building a frigate every year, with the view of protecting our commerce;" this would give a spring to our agricultural and manufacturing interests. I do not suppose that such a scheme would ever be granted; yet should it be, this indirect method of encouraging agriculture, would have a better effect than the means proposed by the Intelligencer.

A LOOKER-ON.

DEPARTED this life yesterday, Mrs. Hannah Miller, consort of Captain Miller, after a short but severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude.

By last Night's Mail.

BALTIMORE, October 17.

The ship *Dumfries*, captain Pratt, from Lisbon (via Madeira) brings accounts to the 8th September. No news from the Southern armies in the Peninsula. Large reinforcements for the British continued to arrive at Lisbon. The position of the French army we have not heard mentioned. But, as Lord Wellington's head-quarters were said to be at Fuentes Guinaldo, on the 29th of August, the former may have fallen back to receive their reinforcements. Our previous accounts placed the head-quarters of the allies at Celerico.—*Fuentes Ginaldo* (about 60 miles S. E. of that city) is in Spanish Estramadura, near the frontier of Portugal, and 30 to 40 miles due south of Ciudad Rodrigo. This rapid advance of Lord Wellington's head-quarters into Spain was not expected from former accounts; but he has been greatly strengthened by fresh troops from England, particularly of cavalry.

Markets at Lisbon glutted with American produce, particularly corn and corn meal. At Madeira, markets dull, Vintage short and wine scarce.

Left at Lisbon, brig Lloyd, Davidson, for Alexandria; Adeline, Stone, for do. to sail in 2 days.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lisbon, dated the sixth of September last.

Fed. Rep.

"On the 1st instant, by a return from the corn market, the following articles (among others) were for sale:—

170,000 barrels flour,
720,000 bushels corn,
300,000 bushels oats,
800,000 bushels barley,
30,000 barrels rye meal,
25,000 barrels corn meal.

Corn, corn meal & biscuit, of which there is a large quantity on hand, are almost unsaleable at any price. The above articles are exclusive of the army supplies which are very abundant. Philadelphia flour is preferred to any other, than that of N. York Alexandria, and Baltimore, which last is in the worst repute, as much of it has turned out very bad. A difference of \$1 25 per barrel had been made between Philadelphia and Baltimore flour in favor of the former. Prime N. York beef has been selling at \$9 per barrel.

Salt is plenty at \$6 50 per moy, but the dealers refuse to permit it to be measured alongside, observing that the boats are already measured by the proper officer: they are marked it is true, but falsely as the moy seldom holds out more than from 12 to 14 bushels, instead of 24 bushels.

It appears it is only Foreigners who are thus imposed upon, as the Portuguese merchants have their salt properly measured alongside, paying something additional.

It is particularly recommended to the merchants trading to Portugal to be watchful that no tobacco is secreted on board their vessels, the law being very severe against its admission, and the party discovered, made to suffer its utmost rigor.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted in any manner to the estate of George Slacum, deceased, are hereby required to come forward and make payment in sufficient time to prevent suits being commenced at the next court against all defaulters—as such a step will be unavoidable by the administratrix.

Jane H. Slacum.

October 11

SALE BY AUCTION.

Will be sold, at the store of John Junney on Fairfax street, on THURSDAY the 24th instant—

All the Stock of Goods of Sangster and Jennings,

On a credit of four months, for notes with approved endorsers. The sale to commence at ten o'clock.

October 19

dts

Practising Balls.

MR. GENERES has the honor of informing his former and present Scholars, that his PRACTISING BALLS will commence on Saturday Evening at six o'clock.

Mr. G. hopes the parents of the young ladies will favor him with their company.

Young gentlemen who come with an intention of dancing, are requested to provide themselves with shoes, as none will be allowed to dance in BOOTS.

His Dancing School is open every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at three o'clock, for young ladies—at six o'clock for young gentlemen.

October 19

dts

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

A TRACT of LAND, lying in Frederick county, usually known by the name of *Sunmerville*, belonging to the estate of the late BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Brandon, is now offered for sale. This tract, situated on the road leading from Winchester to Berry's ferry, about eight miles from the latter place, and adjoining the estate of John Page, Esq. contains by actual survey 451 acres. It lies in a fertile part of the country, and is equal in point of quality to the generality of land in its neighborhood. The improvements thereon, consists of a commodious Frame Dwelling House, containing seven handsome apartments well calculated for the accommodation of a genteel family; a Barn, almost entirely new, being about 45 feet square; also, Stables and all other Buildings which could be convenient to the purchaser, in tolerable repair. There is also within a few feet of the dwelling house a well of excellent limestone water, which has seldom been known to fail in the least, even in the driest seasons. As the sale will take place at too late a period in the year to permit the purchaser to put in a crop of grain during the present fall, in order to obviate any objection which may be made on this account, 60 bushels of small grain will be carefully sowed on the land, which, of course, will pass to the purchaser.

This farm will be sold for cash on the premises on the last Thursday in the next month, which is the time appointed for the sale, if fair, but if otherwise, on the next fair day. There will be sold at the same time and place, about

16 or 18 valuable Slaves,

Together with all the stock of every kind belonging to the estate, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. There will also be sold all the

Farming Utensils

Which have been employed on this estate, in tolerable order. The personal property will be disposed of on a credit of 6 months, where the sum is above twenty dollars. One of the subscribers, or their agent thereto duly appointed, will attend on the premises at the time appointed for the sale.

RICHARD W. BYRD,
RICHARD TAYLOR,
WILLIAM HAXALL,

Executors of the will of Benjamin Harrison, Esq.

October 15—19.

lawts

The editor of the *Alexandria Gazette* is requested to insert the above advertisement in his paper once a week until the day of sale, and transmit his account to this office for payment.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Directors of the Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike Company is intended to be held at *West-End*, near the town of Alexandria, on Saturday, the 26th day of this present month, [October] at ten o'clock, A. M. when it is proposed to appoint a Treasurer for the Company, to serve until the next annual meeting of the Stockholders. It is also proposed to decide, definitively, on the route, and to engage for the opening and pavement of several miles of the road, beginning on the present turnpike road, somewhere near Fairfax Court-house. A punctual attendance of all the Directors is requested.

Bernard Hooe, President.

October 12

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The Editor of the *Winchester Gazette*, will please insert the above and send in his account to this office.

ALMANACS

For one thousand eight hundred and twelve, JUST PUBLISHED

AND FOR SALE BY

COTTOM AND STEWART,
September 30.